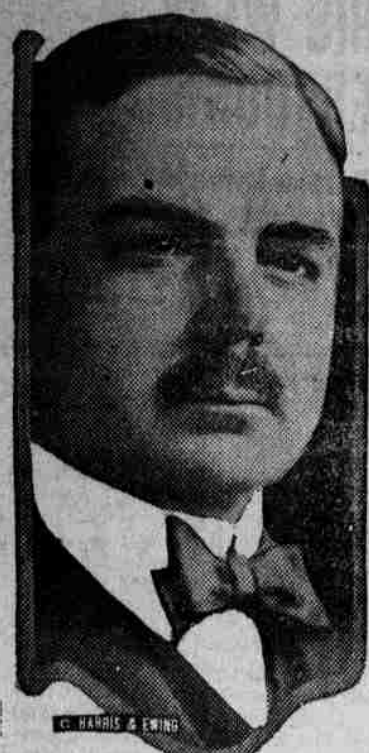


W. FRANK PERSONS



Frequent cheerful letters from home actually make American soldiers less subject to shell shock, according to W. Frank Persons, director general of the department of civilian relief of the American Red Cross, who has just returned from the front in France.

YANKEES SWIM MARNE

Cross River, Raid Enemy Outposts, and Blow Up Boats.

U. S. Troops Foll Camouflage and Harass Germans by Daring Exploits on Front.

With the American Army on the Marne, June 19.—The daring Americans at night swam the River Marne several times and blew up German boats near the river bank opposite the Americans' positions.

The Germans had camouflaged the boats, thinking to outwit the Yankees, but when they were unable to locate the boats, in view of the camouflage, the boys plunged in and swam the 50-yard stream. After blowing up the boats they swam back. These men were members of the American unit holding the south bank of the Marne, east of Chateau Thierry, which has been under a continual bombardment. There has been no infantry fighting excepting by patrols, as the Germans are unable to cross to the American side on account of the allied artillery. The Americans, however, have been making several successful night patrols, crossing over the river in small boats under protection of the artillery fire. In one of these patrols an American officer killed two and wounded two Germans.

Reconnoitering American patrols nightly have penetrated deeply into the German lines, discovering their defensive positions, which were some distance to the rear of the river bank and protected by machine guns.

\$543,000,000 U. S. DEBT PAID

Treasury Redeems Tax Certificates, Leaving \$700,000,000 Balance From Levis.

Washington, June 19.—A block of \$543,000,000 treasury certificates of indebtedness issued March 22 in preparation for the third Liberty Loan fell due and their payment virtually took most of the free balance expected from income and excess profits tax payments. Receipts from taxes began to roll into the treasury, but they were accompanied by so many tax certificates presented for redemption or in payment of taxes that the free cash remainder may not be more than \$700,000,000. Part of the certificates due for payment also have been turned in on Liberty Loan payments.

About a billion dollars in certificates which preceded the third loan remain outstanding. They will be redeemed in two blocks July 9 and July 18, respectively.

Reports to the treasury indicated that the big payments of taxes were made with very little disturbance of the bank deposits.

BURNQUIST IS RENOMINATED

Minnesota Governor Defeats Nonpartisan—Senator Nelson Wins Over Peterson.

St. Paul, Minn., June 19.—Returns received from 848 precincts out of 3,119 reporting 78 out of 86 counties, practically assured the renomination of Gov. J. A. Burnquist on the Republican ticket. The vote stood Burnquist, 73,714; Lindbergh, 43,735. Lindbergh was endorsed by the Nonpartisan league. The loyalty issue was a predominant factor in the campaign. In the Democratic contest, 174 scattering precincts showed Comstock, 5,913; Wilson, 2,172. United States Senator Knute Nelson maintained a three-to-one lead for renomination. The vote stood: Nelson, 28,457; Peterson 8,554.

Mexico Distributes Much Corn. Mexico City, June 19.—Nearly a quarter of a million bushels of corn, valued at more than \$1,000,000, was distributed in the eight months ending last March by the Mexican food commission to relieve the food crisis that has existed in the republic.

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U. S. CONTROL OF SHIPBUILDING ASKED

ELIMINATION OF PETTY SHIPYARDS IS ASKED OF CONGRESS BY SHIPPING BOARD.

To Prevent Speculation Is Purpose of Plan to Stabilize Supply of Labor and Material—Drastic Regulations Covering Conduct of Vessels.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—Congress was asked by the Shipping Board to tighten the grasp of the Government upon the country's shipbuilding industry by legislation forbidding the building of new plants or the extension of old except under license. Chairman Hurley wrote Chairman Alexander, of the House Merchant Marine Committee, that the legislation is necessary to prevent interference with the board's building program. Since the world need for ships became acute many yards have been started by private persons, some of whom sought Government contracts and credit as soon as a beginning was made. The board desires to prevent speculation in shipbuilding and to stabilize the supply of labor and the market for materials. It also is desired to obtain greater control over the acceptance of contracts by domestic yards for foreign account. Shipbuilding facilities in the United States are being increased rapidly. Mr. Hurley drew a distinction between possible ultimate capacity and expected output.

Two Norwegian Ships Sunk.

New York.—Two Norwegian steamships, the Vindeggen and Henrik Lund, were sunk by a German submarine when about 200 miles east of Cape Charles, Va. This brings the total of vessels sunk by U-boats since they began their campaign in these waters to 18. Their crews, totaling 68 men, were brought here by a Danish steamship, which picked them up at sea after they had been sent adrift in their small boats. Eighty tons of copper ingots, part of the cargo of the Vindeggen, were taken aboard the U-boat before the steamship was sunk by means of bombs.

Four Men Electrocuted.

Bucyrus, O.—Jeff High, 55 years old, Paul Knodel 23, George Knodel, 25, brothers, and Cornelius Weithman, 20, were electrocuted at New Washington, Crawford county, when they tried to mount a wire fence surrounding the burning barn of High. The barn was set afire by a broken wire carrying a high tension current of 4,000 volts of the Ohio Light and Power Co. line that ran from Shelby to Tiffin, and had fallen across the fence surrounding it. The barn's contents and four horses were destroyed.

Surprises in Store By Americans.

London.—There will be some surprises on the western front when the American air program is in full working order, says a special correspondent of the Times in concluding his authorized description of the work of the American forces in France. There already are large production departments, several huge flying schools, repair shops and supply centers in France, and also plenty of pilots, who, the correspondent is convinced, are among the best fliers at the front.

Closed for Three Days.

Columbus, O.—Fred Genthe, dealer in flour, feed and coal, at Columbus, was penalized by the Food Administration by being required to close his place of business for three days, June 13, 14 and 15. The complaint against Genthe was that he had failed to secure a license as a wholesale dealer, that he had sold flour in excessive quantities, had sold middlings as wheat flour substitutes, and had sold wheat for chicken feed.

Americans Take Part.

Washington.—United States marines and sailors participated in the ceremonies attending the funeral at Montevideo of Dr. Carlos De Pena, the late Uruguayan Minister to the United States. Dispatches to the State Department said the Uruguayan people commented in a friendly way on the presence of the marines.

Condemned To Death.

Paris.—Brief announcement has been made that a Paris court-martial has condemned to death as a spy Madame M., 37 years old. Her son, Noel, 16 years old, who was accused of being her accomplice, was ordered to be sent to a prison colony until he comes of age.

Destroy 21 Airplanes.

London.—Twenty-one enemy aeroplanes have been destroyed on the Italian front by the British air forces operating there, according to War Office statement reporting on the British operations in this area.

Must Provide For Dependents.

Washington.—National guard enlistment regulations made public forbid the acceptance of married men or men with dependent relatives unless it is demonstrated that such dependents will be provided for.

Japan to Define Attitude to Russia.

London.—As an outcome of recent conferences, Japan is preparing a declaration defining her attitude toward Russia, according to a Tien-Tsin dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

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RECLASSIFICATION OF DRAFT ELIGIBLES

WILL ADD 250,000 MEN TO CLASS 1, 'TIS SHOWN—CHANGING OF AGE LIMIT MAY BE UNNECESSARY.

According to the Latest Estimates of Officials—Crowder Not To Show Favoritism To Miners, and Matter Is Left To Local Boards.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Withdrawal by Secretary Baker of his opposition gave fresh impetus to consideration of the proposal before the Congress to extend the draft age limits so that the War Department will have available at no distant date ample man power to carry out President Wilson's program of an army of unlimited size for the war. Officials in the office of Provost Marshal General Crowder immediately began preparation of statistics showing results which might be expected if the draft is extended to various ages between 18 and 45 years, the limits fixed in a bill by Senator France, of Maryland Republican. It is expected that this information will be presented soon to the Senate Military Committee, which is considering the France bill.

Early reports on the results of the reclassification of men by local boards indicate that more than 250,000 men will be added to Class 1 by this means, as against the original estimate of 200,000. Operation of General Crowder's work-or-flight regulations, which become effective next July 1, also is expected to add to the total in the first class. Each district is expected to have near the national average of 23.7 per cent of its total registration in Class 1 when the reclassification has been completed. These estimates were pointed to by some officials as bearing out their contention that there is no immediate necessity for changing the age limits. General Crowder, however, does not share this view, and recently told the Senate Military Committee that extension of the age limits was necessary because at the planned rate of calls Class One would be exhausted early next year.

Members of the Congress from mining districts were informed by General Crowder's office that there would be no reconsideration of the decision not to grant deferred classification to miners as a class. This will leave the matter of miners' classification with the local boards as heretofore, and in some quarters the decision was believed to have been influenced, partly, at least, by the small number of fighting men left in Class One.

Federal License Revoked.

Washington.—Fuel Administrator Garfield revoked the Federal license of J. P. O'Connor, doing business as the Pennsylvania Fuel Co. in New York City, and referred to the Department of Justice evidence to support charges that O'Connor sold coal unsuitable for use in the war zone for ships plying between the United States and neutral countries. According to a statement issued by the Fuel Administration, O'Connor admitted at a hearing before a license board that he knew of the order requiring the sale of smokeless coal for bunkering purposes for transatlantic travel and had violated it because he considered the restrictions an unjust discrimination against the kind of coal sold by him.

"Bottled" in Brugges Canal.

London.—Twenty-one German destroyers, a large number of submarines and numerous auxiliary craft are penned in the Bruges Canal docks as the result of the recent British naval operations at Zeebrugge, the German submarine base on the Belgian coast. Thomas J. MacNamara, financial secretary of the admiralty, made an announcement in the House of Commons to this effect and said that the operations were more successful than at first had been supposed. He said that the German craft now were the objects of constant bombing.

Revolt at Kiev Started By Peasants.

London.—A great revolt has begun at Kiev, according to an intercepted wireless message transmitted from Moscow to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Artillery stores have been exploded, and there is continuous street fighting. The revolt is spreading to the Poltava and Tchernigov districts. Forty thousand peasants, armed and organized, are participating in the revolt.

Up To Executives To Make Plea.

Washington.—Railroad Administration reports show that a large proportion of railway employees within the draft ages, without dependents, have been placed in Class One, despite the suggestions of railway executives that their men should be given deferred classification on the ground that they are engaged in an essential industry.

To Stop "Man-Grabbing."

Columbus, O.—That the 22 statutory free employment agencies soon are to be turned into federal-state-city agencies, with the Federal Government bearing part of the expense of maintenance, and that enrollment of all skilled laborers in the less essential industries with a view to withdrawing them for the more essential industries soon will be commenced were announcements made by Fred C. Croxton, Federal Director of Employment for the United States Labor Department, at a conference here.

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Why We Fight

No. 4
Because Germany for Years Sought to Undermine Our Government and Our Ideals

By CLARENCE L. SPEED
Prepared Especially for the Hermitage Club of Nashville.

We are fighting Germany for the right to live our own lives as we see fit. We are fighting for our laws, our ideals, our homes, our institutions.

"But, how," one may ask, "were all these things threatened by Germany before the war started? It is easy to see how they may be threatened now, for if we are defeated we are lost, but before the war started did Germany menace those things we hold most sacred?"

Let the Germans themselves answer. After you have read the evidence out of their own mouths, you may decide whether or not Germany planned to upset our institutions, our ideals, our very mode of life.

In 1901 the National German-American alliance was formed in the United States. In 1907 it was incorporated by act of congress. Its charter is now being attacked in that same body. One of the objects of the alliance, as officially announced, was "to check native encroachments." In other words, to keep the Germans from becoming Americans. Another object was "to awaken and strengthen the sense of unity among the people of German origin in America."

"This alliance," its preliminary statement of aims concludes, "is pledged to bring its entire organization to the support of any state federation which is engaged in the struggle for any of these objects."

It was pledged, in other words, to have its members vote, not as individuals, but as German controlled units, for or against anything of which they did not approve.

The desire for resisting "nativistic encroachments," was particularly abhorrent to American ideals, because the effort in this country has always been to keep politics free from racial or religious influences. Yet here was a body, proclaiming itself German in origin and thought, seeking to perpetuate this German feeling in the midst of America.

From its very start the alliance sought to foment discord with England. It always spoke of the American press as "the Anglo-American" press, and it carried out a long and well-directed campaign for the introduction of the German language into the schools and its use in civil life.

"The National Alliance," according to an issue of its official Bulletin before this nation entered the war, "is waging war against Anglo-Saxonism, against the fanatical enemies of personal liberty and political freedom, it is combating narrow-minded, bigoted, and know-nothingism, the influence of the British, and the enslaving Puritanism, which had its birth in England."

"The race war which we will be compelled to go through with on American soil will be our world war," said the New York Staats Zeitung in fighting a proposal to amend the New York constitution to make ability to speak and write the English language a requisite for suffrage.

Ludwig Fulda wrote a book, "American Impressions." They were impressions of a German who had studied this nation with a view to seeing it ultimately Germanized. "Germanization is synonymous with causing to speak German," he said, "and speaking German means to remain German."

Wherever there were signs of discontent, of a movement which might tend to disrupt this country, or any other which Germany might find as a commercial rival, the German-American alliance was sure to be on the job. It gave support to the Irish-American societies, because these societies, before the war, were working for the separation of Ireland from England, a matter in which Germany, at that time, could have no legitimate interest. But Germany, even then, was preparing for war, and was doing every possible thing to weaken its coming enemies. A disorganized America, one filled with German reservists, would be in no position to side with her enemies, Germany figured. On this subject the much-quoted Bernhardi wrote:

"Measures must be taken at least to the extent of providing that the German element is not split up in the world, but remains united in compact blocks, and thus forms, even in foreign countries, political centers of gravity in our favor. The isolated groups of Germans abroad greatly benefit our trade, since by preference they obtain goods from Germany; but they may also be useful to us politically, as we discover in America. The German-Americans have formed a political alliance with the Irish; and, thus, united, constitute a power in the state with which the American government must reckon."

With the outbreak of the war in Europe the actions of the German-American alliance became bolder. The campaign for membership took on new vigor.

Can we talk of peace with a Germany, that, even in times of peace, is trying to disorganize our country, foment strife, and destroy our unity, simply because a strong, united nation on the other side of the world is not German? Can we make peace with a country that fills our land with paid emissaries in an effort to make its language supplant our own? Can we talk of peace while a government that considers the world its prey dominates Germany?

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THE MAN AND THE OFFICE

It is one of the principal elements of strength in our representative form of government that we can dispense with the services of a public official any time he fails to perform his duties in a satisfactory manner, and that we may, on the other hand, return a man to office time after time, so long as he continues to perform his duties in a satisfactory manner. A public office is not a bonus to be handed out to such favorite son as may cast a covetous eye upon it. We do not change bank presidents, college professors or family physicians simply because our favorite sons seek these berths. Such changes only occur when the incumbents fail to give satisfaction. Referring to the public record of Hon. R. W. Austin, no adverse criticism can be lodged against him for alleged failure to faithfully and efficiently perform his official duties.

His career has been characterized by faithfulness and efficiency in office. Public questions as well as personal appeals from the people of his district have received his devoted attention promptly and thoroughly. Mr. Austin has been one of the staunchest of the loyal and patriotic republican band in congress, which has steadily and unwaveringly stood by the president in all matters of legislation relating to the prosecution of the war. In fact, in this respect it has often occurred that his patriotism has eclipsed that of many of the president's own party leaders in the house. There are two classes of citizens in this war. One is composed of loyalists, and the other of disloyal or indifferent slackers. Mr. Austin is a loyalist who has played a serious and effective role in every syllable of legislation on which the war for Liberty is being prosecuted, and by which the disloyalists in our country are being held in check. To defeat Mr. Austin at this time would be a move calculated to hurt rather than help the administration in the prosecution of the war. It would be to condemn rather than commend patriotic devotion to the cause of liberty. The public servant, the soldier and the civilian patriot each deserves honor and commendation according to the measure of his service to the cause for which we fight in this crisis. This is no time to condemn a soldier who is fighting our country's battles. Neither is it a fit time to condemn a public servant who is rendering faithful and efficient service to the country.

JOHN M. BISHOP.

AUSTIN MEETINGS.

The Patriotic League has made arrangements for Congressman R. W. Austin to speak in the Second District during the short recess of congress for July 4th. The dates are as follows:

Jackboro, July 4, at noon.
Jellico, July 4, at night.
Clinton, July 5, at noon.
Coal Creek, July 5, at night.
Maynardville, July 6, at noon.
Luttrell, July 6, at night.

All voters interested in the welfare of this district and our country are invited to be present and hear Congressman Austin. He will return to Washington for the opening of congress on Monday, July 8th.

TRANSPORT IS SUNK

British Steamer Ausonia Torpedoed Far at Sea.

Ninety Members of the Crew Are Landed on Coast of Ireland—Forty Men Missing.

Rome, June 13.—Two Austrian superdreadnaughts have been torpedoed and sunk by Italian destroyers, it was officially announced.

New York, June 13.—The British transport Ausonia, owned by the Cunard line, has been torpedoed in the Atlantic by a German submarine and 90 of the crew have been landed on the Irish coast, according to cable dispatches received in New York.

The Ausonia left a British port on May 25 and was some hundreds of miles out in the Atlantic when it was attacked. The survivors were picked up by an eastbound steamship and a search is being made for the missing members of the crew, which numbered 130 officers and men.

On June 15, 1917, the Ausonia was attacked by a submarine off the English coast while under convoy and had its stern blown off by a torpedo, but it managed to reach port in a sinking condition. The Ausonia was a steel four-masted steamship of 8,153 gross tonnage.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS BEST FED

Dr. John R. Murlin Tells Medical Convention at Chicago of Care Taken With Diet.

Chicago, June 11.—America's fighting men are the best-fed soldiers in the world. Assurance of the care taken with regard to the army diet was brought to the Chicago gathering of physicians and surgeons in the American Medical association convention by Dr. John R. Murlin, the war department's adviser on matters of diet.

The ration provided for the American soldier was made out after a careful study of the practice of other countries, and not only in liberality but in the balance of nutritive value and palatableness are believed to be the best yet provided for any fighting force. Reduced to the diet expert's basis of calories, the measure of energy to be derived from a given quantity of food, Doctor Murlin explained that the United States soldier gets 4,632 calories.

The ration of the British soldier, who is the next best fed, provides 3,822 calories; the Canadian ration, 2,551, and the Italian ration 2,551 calories.

Sink 17 Irish Fishing Boats.

London, June 13.—When fishermen protested against the German submarine order "to get off the sea" U-boats bombed and sunk 17 Irish fishing boats off Killeel on May 31, the Mail stated.

Water Shortage at Capital.

Washington, June 13.—The water shortage that has been worrying the national capital caused President Wilson to order the White House fountains shut off.

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FOR

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

FOR

KNOX COUNTY

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